

## U.S. TROOPSON GUARD; BORDER BATTLE IS NEAR

Maytorena's Army About to  
Engage Carranza Troops  
Opposite Naco, Ariz.

VILLA HAS 30,000  
MEN AT TORREON

At Pecos, Tex., Oct. 2.—Gov. Jose Maria Maytorena's Sonora troops marched within sight of the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, this afternoon and halted. The Carranza troops under command of Gen. Benjamin Hill were entrenched and ready for the enemy.

A slight skirmish took place when the Yagui and Mexican soldiers under Maytorena made their appearance, but soon after the Maytorena command made camp and the afternoon was with the two armies facing each other, but inactive.

In his preparations for battle or siege Hill has imported from the American side 500,000 cartridges, a carload of flour and a carload of clothing, including 4,000 pairs of shoes for his men.

United States troops were called from their camp to protect Naco, Ariz. People with glasses watching the approach of the Maytorena army were ordered off the top of box cars.

Arrived in Four Divisions.  
Maytorena's troops arrived in four divisions, the cavalry in the lead. A general engagement is expected momentarily.

Hill's forces are nearly all in the trenches, upon which they have been working night and day. The trenches are built at right angles to the international line.

Col. Guilfoyle, commanding the United States troops, summoned two additional troops of the Ninth Cavalry to the American side of the line to-night, anticipating an attack by Maytorena.

At dusk Gen. Hill declared: "I expect an attack any time. Let them come. I am prepared and have 2,500 men, plenty of machine guns and ammunition. Fighting is the only way to end this trouble."

Maytorena sent an American into Hill's lines this afternoon with a demand for the surrender of Naco. Hill replied with a string of oaths: "He knows where I am, at Naco, and take the place."

Former Prefect Platt of Cananea, who is with Maytorena, talked over the international line near Naco with Col. Guilfoyle this afternoon, and the Colonel warned him that the Maytorena troops must not fire into American territory.

Platt said that the Villa troops at Aguascalientes had no effect upon the actions of Maytorena and that the Governor meant to drive the Carranzistas out of Sonora.

Arizona cowboys who have come from among Maytorena's men declare that Maytorena has 3,000 men, three field pieces and seven machine guns. Some of the field pieces were observed from Naco, Ariz., this afternoon through field glasses.

While the Villa and Carranza delegates at Aguascalientes are talking peace the two leaders are actively preparing for trouble in the event that the conference fails to bring about an understanding.

Up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the train for Juarez left Chihuahua, military movements were in progress there, according to passengers who arrived here today.

Hundreds of Federal prisoners who were released from Fort Wingate after being recruited into the Carranza ranks at Ciudad Portillo Diaz, according to Carranzistas at Monterey is said to be completed.

Castro Goes Over the Border.

Gen. Francisco Castro, who commanded the Juarez garrison when Villa took the town in a night attack last November, crossed over to Juarez from El Paso last night and held a conference with military authorities. Castro is the envoy to Villa from many prominent Federal officials and others who are reported to be on their way here from San Antonio. Gen. Manuel Barron, who defended Zacatecas against Villa last spring, has already arrived here, together with a half dozen other prominent leaders of the Huerta and Diaz regimes.

Telegram this afternoon from Aguascalientes said that prospects for peace were good.

Villa continues firm in the demand that Carranza must be eliminated and that to secure peace Carranza's withdrawal must be followed by the naming of a civilian by a conference of Constitutional Generals. The rights of both natives and foreigners must be guaranteed.

The train that arrived in Juarez to-day had passengers and part of the equipment of a train that left Mexico city on September 15. Passengers who came on the train describe Torreón as a huge armed camp with more than 30,000 troops mobilized there by Villa.

Following the gathering of generals at Aguascalientes, Villa returned to-day to his own territory. To-night he was at El Paso, the junction point to Parral, and it is believed he is going to Parral to confer with the Herrera brothers, who are supposed to be in favor of Carranza as against Villa in the present trouble.

HIGHER HOPE FOR PEACE.

Washington Officials Believe Situation Is Promising.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Though admitting that the present situation in Mexico is greatly confused, officials here in reply to the advice received as indicating that hostilities will be postponed for some time if not wholly averted, as a result of the various conferences.

According to the State Department's information, a concluded peace conference and general convention is to be held at Aguascalientes about October 10. This gathering, it is now expected, will not only consider the differences between Carranza and Villa, but will also adopt

## CANCER CURABLE, SAYS MAYO.

But Operation Must Be Made in the Early Stages.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Dr. W. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., said that cancer is curable if treated in its early stages and that it is not hereditary so far as medical science knows, in a paper on "The Cancer Problem," read to-day before the Minnesota State Medical Association in session in St. Paul.

His advice was that any person having symptoms that might indicate cancer, any persisting abnormal swelling, whether painful or not, should consult a physician early and thus give opportunity for treatment that might be efficacious in case cancer were present. Dr. Mayo held that effective treatment of cancer at present was distinctly surgical and that courageous treatment early would result in effecting cures in many cases, whereas delay caused that treatment to be futile.

Surgical science, he said, had borne blame unjustly for many fatalities because operative treatment had been given at a stage when the disease was beyond cure.

## PUPIL KILLS WOMAN TEACHER.

Porto Rican, Whose Attentions Were Refused, Then Tried Suicide.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 2.—Miss Bessie S. Kromer of Schenectady, a teacher in the public schools here, was stabbed and killed to-night by Antonio Ponton, a student, formerly a sophomore at the Albany Law School. Ponton also inflicted three wounds in his breast and is expected to die. The stabbing occurred early in the evening in Albany.

Ponton came to this country three years ago from Porto Rico and met Miss Kromer in Schenectady, where he received instruction in English. Two years ago he entered the law school, and Miss Kromer came here and began teaching in the Lincoln school. He continued the attentions which he had begun to pay her, but a year ago she asked him to cease them. This angered Ponton, and after being censured again to-night by the teacher in a store, where they met, he followed her to the street and killed her.

## Auto Overturns;

One Dead, 2 Hurt

Victims Pinned Under Machine  
Many Minutes Before Police-  
man Finds Them.

One man was killed and two others were seriously injured in an automobile accident last night at Riverdale avenue and 235th street, The Bronx.

The dead:  
RICE, JOHN, 47 years old, a clerk, of 502 West 160th street.

The injured:  
COBURN, HARRY, 30 years old, a chauffeur, of 281 Kingsbridge road; skull fractured and internal injuries.

FITZPATRICK, JOSEPH, 35 years old, 223 West 131st street; right leg broken and internal injuries.

The men were the sole occupants of a seven passenger car owned by John Lever, a sand contractor, of 238 Fort Washington avenue, and had been to Yonkers. Fitzpatrick was the only one who could talk when the men were discovered, and all he could say was that Coburn had lost control of the wheel while they were running down a hill at that point.

Bicycle policeman Burgoyne discovered the men and the wrecked car a few minutes after the accident. Rice and Coburn were pinned beneath the car, which was overturned, and Fitzpatrick was unconscious about thirty feet away.

Burgoyne enlisted the aid of passing automobilists and righted the machine, and then sent for an ambulance.

Dr. Frick took the wounded men to Fordham Hospital, where it is said that both of them may die.

## ASSERTS FRANK IS INNOCENT.

Attorney for Negro in Hagan Murder Case Hopes to Prove It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—A startling new turn in the case of Leo M. Frank, condemned to die for the murder of Mary H. Hagan, came late to-night when William M. Smith, attorney for Jim Conley, whose evidence practically convicted Frank, announced that he had come to the conclusion that Frank was innocent and that he was ready to help demonstrate this fact and prove it to the satisfaction of any reasonable man.

Smith to-night made the following statement:

"I have never ceased to be a student of the case. Practically all of my spare time has been devoted to a study of it. I have come definitely to the conclusion that Leo M. Frank is innocent, and that if a proper cooperation of the officials can be secured I have absolute faith that the mystery of the death of Mary H. Hagan can be solved."

## AVIATOR FALLS 200 FEET; DIES.

Italian Flier at Hempstead Loses Control of Biplane in Gale.

MINNEOLA, L. I., Oct. 2.—William Pfeiffer, an Italian aviator, who has been flying at Hempstead recently, died this morning in the Nassau Hospital from injuries received two hours before in a 200 foot fall. A stiff wind capitalized his biplane when he was making a turn and he slipped to the ground.

Pfeiffer was 29 years old. He lived at 435 East Twenty-third street, Manhattan, with his wife and child. He was connected with the flying school of Peter Augusto at the Hempstead Plains Aviation Field. He learned to fly in Italy.

## CHOLERA SPREADS IN HUNGARY.

People Terrified and Radical Measures Are Urged.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
VIENNA, via Rome, Oct. 2.—The rapid spread of cholera, especially in Hungary, is terrifying the people.

The newspapers are urging that the dead be cremated, which is prohibited by the Church. It is insisted, however, that only radical measures can successfully wipe out the plague. Meanwhile extreme anti-contagion precautions are imposed.

## FOES OF RUSSIA ARE MASSED TO HOLD CRACOW

Germans and Austrians Mass  
to Make Stand to De-  
fend Silesia.

TEUTONS LOST 50,000  
AT LODZ, IS REPORT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, October 2.  
Russian successes in Galicia and north-west Poland have forced the Germans to abandon all minor operations and to concentrate all possible strength in a line from Posen to Cracow for immediate defense of Silesia.

A great battle is impending in the region of Cracow. A Russian cavalry victory to-day at Andriejov, forty miles north of Cracow may have been the first episode of a gigantic conflict. The German right flank is supported by Cracow, their left by Posen, while fifty miles back of their center is the strong fortress of Breslau.

Gen. Von Hindenburg has been recalled from East Prussia to dominate the defense on the Posen-Cracow line. Among the reinforcements hurried to this line are four Bavarian and Saxon army corps. Already first line German troops from France, with reservists from all parts of Germany, had been despatched to Silesia. It is assumed that Gen. Danik's beaten Austrian force, now probably 150,000, is concentrating with the Germans.

GET BEHIND RUSSIANS?

London Report Indicates Germans May Entangle Czar's Advance.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.  
LONDON, Oct. 2.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Times, dated Friday, says the Germans are advancing in force from Silesia. The German outposts, which extend nearly 100 miles, yesterday reached the line from Piotrkow to Stenitz to a point due north of Tarnow. The Germans are moving forward with great difficulty on account of the impassable condition of the unmacadamized roads and were compelled to abandon a large number of guns on the way from Kalisz.

The correspondent says that from the direction of the advance it may be inferred that the main blow is to be directed toward the upper reaches of the Vistula. According to reliable information the invading armies include at least fifteen army corps, to which must be added the Austrian forces around Cracow. It may be surmised that the Russians will take full advantage of the splendid defensive lines on the Vistula. The Russian military authorities recall with much gratification the warnings of Gen. von Bernhardi against attempting to tackle Russia before crushing France.

[This report indicates that the Germans have reached a point twenty-five or thirty miles east of Andriejov, where the Russian General Staff reports successes. If this is true the Russian advance is in danger of being surrounded and driven upon the main German position at Cracow.]

## DRIVE BACK FOUR ARMIES.

Russians Claim to Have Killed 30,000 Germans Near Lodz.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, October 2.  
It is officially announced in Petrograd that Russian armies have won decisive victories over large German forces near the frontiers of Prussia and Silesia. The Germans have been no more successful than the Austrians in halting the Russian advance.

The General Staff specifies Russian successes near Simno in the province of Suwalki and at Andriejov, forty miles north of Cracow. The Germans have abandoned the bombardment of the fortress of Ossowiec and are suffering considerably in a hurried retreat.

The Russian Embassy in Rome furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the collapse of their invasion of Russia the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki, Ostrovtz and other towns that they fled pell-mell, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage. The soldiers threw away rifles.

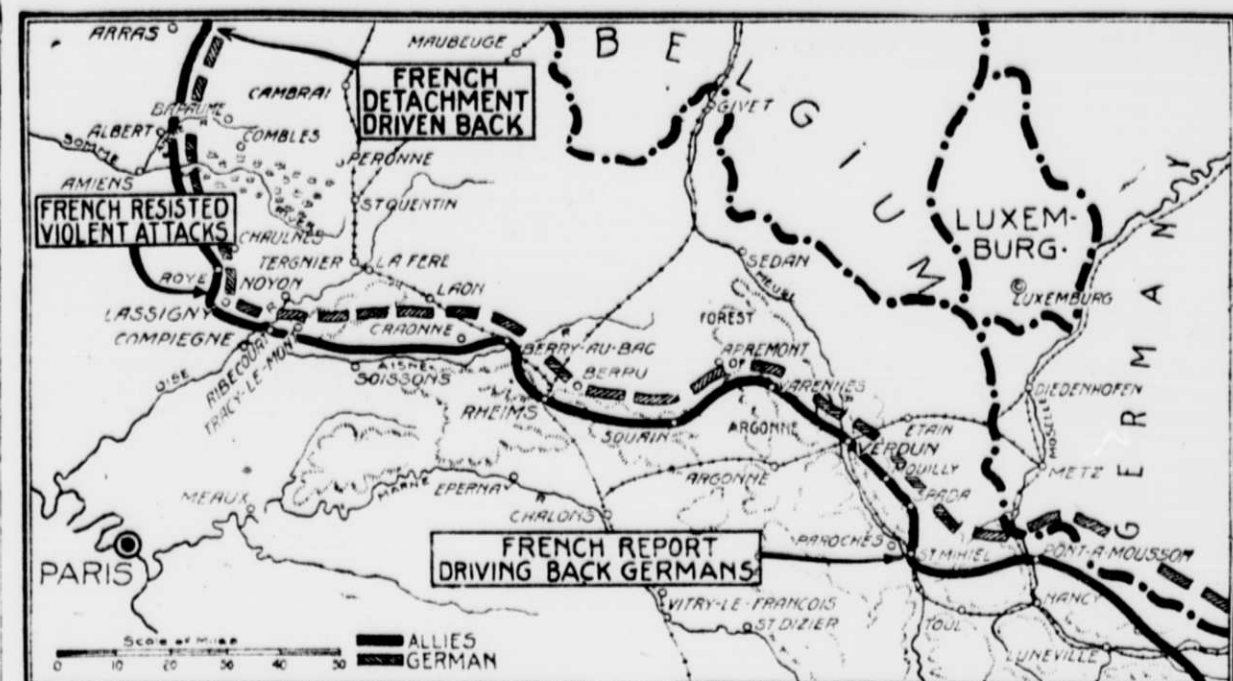
Advance Through Hungary.

While the success of the Russian armies has been so marked in the north, the advance through Hungary is amazingly rapid. The correspondent of THE SUN at Rome learns that the Russian army now sweeping across the plains of Hungary may take Budapest without having to strike a blow.

The Stockholm Journal goes still further and declares that the Russians are already virtually masters of the city of Budapest as well as of the fertile province and that they now command the district which supplies the whole Austrian Empire with wheat.

This newspaper accounts for the steady procession of Russian victories over Germans and Austrians by saying that the Russian artillery has been

# GERMANS KEEP UP DESPERATE ASSAULTS BUT FAIL TO PIERCE ALLIES' TIGHTENING LINE; CHECK FRENCH FLANK MOVE NEAR BELGIUM



The line of battle across northern France was little changed by the violent fighting of yesterday. The center of combat continues to be at Roye, where the Germans, concentrating a great force, are endeavoring to drive a wedge through the allies' line and save Von Kluck's army, their right wing, from being enveloped. Their attack failed again to-day. The allies held fast at the Roye base while steadily pressing their flanking movement. The point of this appears to have reached

as far north and east as Arras, only a short distance from the Belgian frontier, and obviously within a dangerous proximity to Von Kluck's railroad communications. The French admit a slight repulse north of Arras.

At the east the allies, breaking all German attacks at the Verdun-Toul line of fortresses, have driven the Germans back across the Meuse between Apremont and St. Mihiel.

## German Leadership Poor, Says Sir John French

Recent Movements of Enemy Indicate Heavy Loss of Officers—Invaders' Artillery Fire Is Being Directed From Captive Balloon.

## ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY FRENCH TROOPS

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The official bureau gave out to-night a descriptive story of the operations in France up to September 29, written by an eyewitness at the headquarters of Gen. Sir John French. It is as follows:

"The general situation as viewed on the map remains practically the same as was described in the last letter, and the task of the army has not changed. It is to maintain itself until the general resumption of the offensive.

"No ground has been lost, and some has been gained. Every counter attack has been repulsed, in certain instances with severe loss to the enemy. Nevertheless, the question of position is only part of the battle and there has been considerable improvement in another important respect.

"The recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, the assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without cooperation with those on either side of them. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, bearing out the statements of prisoners as to the great losses in officers suffered by the enemy. Moreover, the hostile artillery fire decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The first was probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the latter may be the direct result of our aircraft, their interference with the enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of fire.

"Recently the Germans have been relying to some extent on observation from captive balloons placed some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for direct overhead reconnaissance obtainable by the use of aeroplanes.

"As a consequence, the damage done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy."

The report then deals with isolated incidents taking place on various parts of the line. One of these mentions the bringing to earth of a German aeroplane. This machine was flying very high, but it drew a general fusillade. Its pilot was killed outright and its observer wounded. By the aid of the dual control system, however, the latter was able to continue flight for some miles. He was then forced to descend, owing to the fact that a French bullet had bored through the petrol tank. He was captured along with the machine.

"On the night of September 25 there was a general attack against the greater part of the allies' position. It was renewed early on the morning of September 26, but was everywhere repulsed with loss. Opposite one portion of our line, where the Germans were caught in a mass by our machine guns and howitzers, it is estimated that they left a thousand in killed and wounded.

"Here the Germans came in a T shaped formation, with several lines shoulder to shoulder. These were fol-

lowed almost immediately by a column in support. After a very few minutes the men had closed up into a mob, which afforded an excellent target.

"An incident of September 27 may be cited in illustration of the type of fighting which has occurred intermittently during the past two weeks and also as showing the extreme difficulty of ascertaining what is actually happening during an action, apart from what seems to be happening.

"This incident occurred at a point where the allies' advanced trenches were within a short distance of the German works. The weather was calm and sunny, but a haze made it difficult to locate the well concealed trenches on either side. Artillery of various types was booming on both sides. The German artillerymen concentrated their efforts on the aforesaid advanced trenches. To them it must have appeared to be the chance of a life time, and with their customary prodigality of ammunition they poured in shrapnel and common shell. One could only pray that our men were holding the trenches, that they had dug themselves in deep and well and that the people in the adjacent village were in cellars.

"In the hazy valleys not a man, horse, gun, nor even a trench was to be seen. There were only flashes, smoke and noise above against the blue sky. Several round white clouds were hanging in the track of the only two visible human souls who were represented by a glistening speck in the air.

"But the deepest impression created was one of sympathy for the men subjected to the bursting shells along that trench in which there were parts of four battalions of British troops. More than 300 projectiles were fired against them, but upon inquiry it was found that the result of the shelling was merely nine men wounded.

"On the following day at least 100 shells were fired against the trenches occupied by the West Kent Regiment, with the result that three officers were temporarily buried, but they were unharmed when they were dug out later, only one of them being scratched."

Remove Man Who Wrecked Louvain

Germans Reported in Amsterdam to Have Acted on Report of Investigators.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

LONDON, October 2.  
The Amsterdam correspondent of the Chronicle says that Major von Manteuffel, who was reported to be responsible for the destruction of Louvain, has been superseded.

It is said that this is the first act resulting from the investigation of the German commission now in Belgium probing alleged atrocities.

Early Retirement of Invaders  
From France Expected.

RIGHT WING ATTACKED  
FROM THREE SIDES

General Staff Reported to  
Have Moved Back to  
Mainz.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD LEFT  
BANK OF MEUSE FAILS

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, October 2.  
If the allies can withstand the German attack at Roye for the next day or so the Kaiser's armies must withdraw rapidly from France or be crushed piecemeal.

Although strongly reinforced, the Germans failed again to-day in the desperate effort to break through the allies' line between Roye and Lassigny. Every attack was more violent than the preceding one, but all were futile. The allies' line held like a rock at their base.

The extreme point of the flanking movement was checked by the Germans at a point east and north of Arras, and there a detachment of the allied forces was forced to withdraw. North of the Somme, however, they continued to make progress, which hourly places Von Kluck's army in greater danger.

At the east as well as at the west of the battle the German line is being bent back. While the allies are nearing Valenciennes and the Belgian border, within easy striking distance of Von Kluck's communications, they are progressing with similar success in the Woivre district, where the Germans are being hammered back from the Meuse.

Only the splendidly fortified centre from Noyon to the Argonne ridge enables the Germans to prolong their resistance.

The moderate, brief Government reports contain striking evidences of the rapidly increasing danger of the German armies and of the German commanders' realization that disaster is imminent. Von Kluck's soldiers are literally fighting back to back. They are facing attacks from the north-west, the west and the south, where the allies are receiving reinforcements of men and heavy guns.

The allies have mustered enough strength to withstand assaults at the west centre and centre while continuing the circling movement. This movement seems to be penetrating more and more toward the rear of the German west flank. A few miles more advance will seize from Von Kluck every railroad depended upon for communication with Belgium. But he has not been able to lessen that strain because attempts to drive a wedge through the allies' line have come to nothing.

The communiques and unofficial reports make it appear that German retreat is all the nearer because efforts to break the Verdun-Toul line of fortresses have failed. Ground gained by the Germans at St. Mihiel has been lost. The grip of the allies is everywhere tightening.

News apart from battle reports signifies an early withdrawal from France. There is a report that the German General Staff has moved from Luxembourg to Mainz; that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from Brussels and that the preparations for the defence of Cologne are being rushed. The line of retreat through Belgium is already threatened.

ALLIES' BARRIER HOLDS.

Flanking of German Right Wing Continues.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, October 2.  
The communiques issued by the Government to-night indicate that the all important flanking operation has not been seriously halted by the terrific German attacks at the allies' left centre and that the eastern barrier is still holding.

The text of the communiques issued at 11:10 P. M. was as follows:

On our left wing one of our detachments which was advancing from Arras has withdrawn slightly east and north of that town. North of the Somme we have made progress beyond Albert. Between Roye and Lassigny the enemy made violent attacks, which were broken by our resistance.

There is calm on the rest of the front.

Around St. Mihiel there are no longer any of the enemy's forces on the left bank of the Meuse.

Slightly more detail satisfactory to the French people was contained in